

REMARKS

Claims 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11-14 and 20-24 are pending. Claims 1, 3, 7, 9, 21, 22, 23 and 24 are independent.

The examiner rejected claims 1, 3, 6, 7 and 11-14 as having been anticipated by Ohkura.

Claims 1, 3, 7 and 9, as amended, recite, "wherein said data corresponding to the position of the moveable slide knob on the analog clock is changed in a frame buffer or a video buffer as a user changes a position of said one or more moveable slide knobs on the analog clock," or similar language. Ohkura neither describes nor discloses at least this quoted claim feature.

The examiner argues that the above feature is shown in FIG. 17 and at col. 15, lines 12-25, of Ohkura, reproduced below for the convenience of the examiner:

FIG. 17 is a schematic diagram showing a further example in which the program list is displayed. The arrangement of this program list shown in FIG. 17 is fundamentally the same as that of the program list shown in FIG. 6. However, a file of the next area is opened and displayed in response to the cursor position of the processing area.

Specifically, the area X2 is opened in accordance with the position at which the cursor 100X1 of the area X1 is disposed (in this case, 6 Wed). Also, the area Y is opened in accordance with the position at which the cursor 100X2 of the area X2 is placed (in this case, 9:00 a.m.) and the position at which the cursor 100Z of the area Z is placed (in this case, "ALL". [Ohkura, col. 15, lines 12-25]

Clearly, the paragraphs above do not disclose, describe, or even mention "analog clock." As described in Ohkura at col. 3, lines 52-54, "FIG. 17 is a pictorial representation illustrative of a yet further example of a manner in which the cylinder EPG is displayed on the screen of the monitor." All of Ohkura focuses on a cylindrical electronic program guide.

The manner in which the EPG generated by the electronic program guide display apparatus according to the present invention is displayed on the display screen of the monitor 10 serving as the display apparatus will be described below. FIG. 5 is a conceptual diagram of the EPG according to the present invention. As shown in FIG. 5, in the EPG according to the present invention, a circumferential surface of a cylinder corresponding to a picture screen (display screen) of the monitor 10 is divided into three areas (areas X, Y, Z) along the horizontal central axis in the vertical direction (i.e., the picture screen of the display apparatus is divided along the longitudinal direction). The three areas X, Y, Z are classified as follows. [Ohkura, col. 5, lines 26-39]

No where does Ohkura disclose, describe, or even mention "wherein said data corresponding to the position of the moveable slide knob on the analog clock is changed in a frame buffer or a video buffer as a user changes a position of said one or more moveable slide knobs on the analog clock."

Accordingly, claims 1, 3, 7 and 9, as amended, are not anticipated by Ohkura.

The examiner uses Ohkura and Bryan to reject claims 20-24 as having been obvious.

Claims 21-24, as amended, recite "displaying one or more analog-type mechanisms having at least an hour hand grab mechanism positioned on a representation of an analog clock concurrently with the electronic program guide," or similar language. Ohkura and Bryan fail to teach or suggest at least this quoted claim feature, whether taken individually or in combination.

Ohkura was discussed above and clearly fails to teach, suggest or even mention the above quoted claim feature. Bryan fails to provide for the deficiency of Ohkura.

The examiner argues this feature is suggested in Bryan at col. 8, lines 55-67, and at col. 9, lines 1-11, reproduced below for the convenience of the examiner:

FIGS. 3-9 illustrate a variable adjustment graphic based on the pop-up slider motif. In FIGS. 10A-10F, a pop-up knob motif is illustrated. The term "knob" is meant to include "wheel," as such term is applied to knobs in the sound processing field. It will be appreciated that a variety of other graphical adjustment displays may be adapted to the process of the present invention.

Thus, the pop-up knob motif illustrated in FIGS. 10A-10F begins with a knob icon 200, as shown in FIG. 10A. This knob icon includes an indicator 201 of the current value of the knob.

As illustrated in FIG. 10B, a user touches the knob icon 200 with a finger 202. This results in a graphic variable adjustment display 203 being popped up on the screen near the position of the finger 202. This pop-up display is an enlarged version of the knob with a knob handle 204 and a knob background 205. The user positions the finger 202 over the knob handle 204 ("grab") as indicated in FIG. 10D and "drags" the knob handle 204 to a new position, as indicated in FIG. 10E. After dragging the knob handle to a new position, the finger is lifted and the graphical variable adjustment display 203 is removed from the screen. The knob icon 200 will be left, having an indicator 208 showing the updated value of the parameter, as shown in FIG. 10F. [Bryan, col. 8, line 55, to col. 9, line 11]

As can be seen above, and in all of Bryan, nowhere is there any teaching or suggestion of displaying one or more analog-type mechanisms having at least an hour hand grab mechanism positioned on a representation of an analog clock concurrently with the electronic program guide. On the contrary, Bryan teaches a touch screen pop-up graphical variable adjustment display:

...(T)he present invention provides an improved touchscreen interface for a music synthesizer or other sound processing system. The touchscreen enables the user to interact with the system parameters in a more direct way than a traditional system of cursor keys, mice, and so on. If a user wants to edit a particular parameter on a page, he or she no longer needs to press cursor keys multiple times. Rather, the user simply touches the parameter and a pop-up graphical variable adjustment display appears. [Bryan, col. 9, lines 16-23]

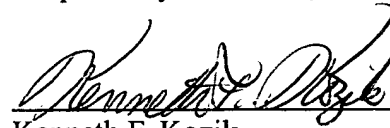
No combination of Ohkura's cylinder and Bryan's touch screen pop-up can possibly lead to applicant's displaying one or more analog-type mechanisms having at least an hour hand grab

mechanism positioned on a representation of an analog clock concurrently with the electronic program guide.

Accordingly, claims 20-24 are not obvious in view of Ohkura and Bryan, whether taken separately or in combination.

It is believed that all of the pending claims have been addressed. However, the absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue or comment does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims) that have not been expressed. Finally, nothing in this paper should be construed as an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this paper, and the amendment of any claim does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability of the claim prior to its amendment.

Respectfully submitted,



Kenneth F. Kozik
Reg. No. 36,572

Date: July 3, 2006

Holland & Knight LLP
10 St. James Avenue
Boston, MA 02116
Tel. 617-573-5879
Fax 617-523-6850

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